UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/467
22 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 38

ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/116 A of 18 December 1992, entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa", in which it welcomed the initiative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992, and the decision to deploy United Nations observers to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991 in South Africa. The Assembly also welcomed the deployment of observers from OAU, the Commonwealth and the European Community in South Africa in response to Security Council resolution 772 (1992).

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the Secretary-General's report of 7 August 1992 1/ on the mission of his Special Representative to South Africa and took note with approval of the recommendations contained therein; also took note of the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (A/47/574), as well as of his report on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa (A/47/559); and welcomed the safeguards agreement of 16 September 1991 between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Government of South Africa and the report of the Director General of the Agency of 4 September 1992 on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, under the terms of the safeguards agreement (A/47/533, annex II).

3. The General Assembly also commended measures taken to address areas of concern in South Africa and particularly to assist in strengthening the structures set up under the National Peace Accord and urged the Secretary-General to continue to address those areas of concern which fell in the purview

of the United Nations, and requested him, in consultation with the parties concerned, to undertake preliminary examination of the assistance that the United Nations might provide in the electoral process leading to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

4. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations and its agencies with regard to South Africa and, as appropriate, inside that country, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to facilitate the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the transition of South Africa to a non-racial and democratic society as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. In response to the resolution, the Secretary-General will also submit a fourth progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the Declaration.

5. At the time of preparation of the present report, decision 1991/7, adopted by the Administrative Committee on Coordination in April 1991 (A/46/648, annex II) and which established guidelines for a coordinated approach by the United Nations system to questions relating to South Africa, remained in force. For a description of present or planned activities related to South Africa carried out by relevant bodies of the United Nations system, see the annex to the present report. The information provided in the annex is based on submissions by the organizations, agencies and/or offices concerned.

6. In addition to those United Nations departments, offices, programmes, specialized agencies and other bodies which are listed in the annex, replies were also received from the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva; the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis; the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Notes

1/ S/24389.

ANNEX

Activities of the United Nations system relating to South Africa

I. UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations departments and offices

1. Centre Against Apartheid

1. The activities undertaken by the Centre Against Apartheid continue to be guided by the overall political assessment of the situation in South Africa of the Special Committee against Apartheid and by its programme of work approved by the General Assembly and implemented on an annual basis. During the period under review, the Centre serviced the Special Committee and assisted it in fulfilling its mandate. In that context, the Centre continued to carry out research on political, economic and social aspects of developments in South Africa. It maintained widespread contact with intergovernmental, international and national non-governmental and community-based organizations, and with individuals inside and outside South Africa involved in the current negotiation and transition process in the country. In addition, the Centre serviced the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa.

2. In 1992 and 1993, the Centre was involved in the organization of a number of well-attended meetings and consultations in accordance with the programme of work of the Special Committee. In the context of coordination, the most important activity was the Symposium on Political Tolerance in South Africa: Role of Opinion-Makers and the Media. The Symposium was held at Cape Town, South Africa, from 30 July to 1 August 1993.

3. Given the widespread agreement that a broad-based understanding of the democratic process is essential to foster the climate of political tolerance needed for free and fair elections in the months ahead, the main objective of the Symposium was to provide an opportunity for a broad spectrum of South African opinion-makers, experts and media personalities to discuss and examine the role they could play in reaching out to the majority of South Africans with a message of basic democratic values that could easily be understood and adopted as part of their daily lives, in support of the multiparty negotiating process and the eventual transition of South Africa to a new, non-racial and democratic society. The United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa was represented at the Symposium. Further references to the Symposium are made in the annual report of the Special Committee against Apartheid a/ and in the report of the Symposium. b/

4. The Centre also organized a Joint North American/European NGO Consultation at Geneva, on 30 and 31 August 1993, to discuss new approaches for cooperation towards meeting social and economic development needs of townships and rural communities in South Africa; to support institutional capacity-building for

community-based non-governmental organizations in the country; to strengthen people-to-people relations between international constituency-based organizations and their South African counterparts; to increase the cooperation between North American/European and South African non-governmental organizations; and to search for ways to promote investments, loans and grants in order to meet the developmental needs of rural and township communities. Representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Centre for Human Rights, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Volunteers participated in the consultations. c/

5. Currently, preparations are under way to organize a seminar on economic growth and sustainable social development in South Africa. The Centre also plans to hold a training workshop on the procedures of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. It is already involved in and will continue to contribute towards the holding of the planned International Donors Conference on Human Resource Development for a Post-apartheid South Africa to be held early in 1994 in that country.

2. Centre for Human Rights

6. In 1992, in response to numerous requests for advanced studies in human rights from individuals within South Africa, the Centre for Human Rights, in consultation with the Centre Against Apartheid and the World Council of Churches, invited eight young professionals engaged in human rights-related activities to participate in the annual fellowship programme of the Centre for Human Rights. In 1993, the Centre for Human Rights invited again 11 South Africans representing a wide cross-section of society to participate in the fellowship programme and to attend the annual study session of the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg.

7. As South Africa progresses towards elections and a democratic transition, the Centre for Human Rights expects to receive numerous requests for electoral assistance, which will be considered in an appropriate manner. Taking into account its experience in such assistance activities, the Centre has noted the desirability of preparing an overall country programme for human rights assistance that will provide a comprehensive response to the particular situation and needs of South Africa.

3. Department of Humanitarian Affairs

8. Under General Assembly resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs provided a three-day technical cooperation mission to advise the South African Civil Protection Association at Johannesburg on its disaster-mitigation policy and programmes in a new and democratic South Africa. The advice given was of a very general nature. The Johannesburg branch of the Association is seeking to broaden its mandate beyond the confines of emergency management. For example, the subject of preventing the occurrence of urban disasters caused by rapid and uncontrolled urbanization is of growing concern to it and it has decided to adopt the disaster management methodology recommended by the Disaster Management Training Programme of the Department of

Humanitarian Affairs. Further direct assistance to the Association will depend on political progress in South Africa.

4. Department of Public Information

9. The Department of Public Information provided television, radio and photographic coverage of meetings and events organized or sponsored by the Special Committee against Apartheid. It issued two background articles in UN Focus on "Recent developments on the issue of apartheid in South Africa", in August 1992 and January 1993, which highlighted major developments in the process towards a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa, as well as 21 press releases in French and 76 in English, distributed to 67 United Nations information centres. Articles were also published in four editions of the UN Chronicle. Information material on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination was regularly distributed.

10. The Anti-Apartheid Radio Section of the Department produced 189 radio programmes in 1992 and 89 in the first four months of 1993 on the issue of apartheid, which were broadcast in Arabic, Bangla, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, Kiswahili and Spanish; and distributed to local radio stations through United Nations information centres at Bucharest, Bujumbura, Cairo, Harare, Lusaka, Prague and Moscow. Regular weekly broadcast slots were secured for "One South Africa" and "Southern Africa Review" by the Harare Information Centre on Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, and by the Cairo Centre on Cairo Radio Overseas Service.

11. The World Chronicle produced two television programmes on apartheid covering interviews on 9 March 1992 with Prof. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and on 14 September 1992, with Mr. Martin Huslid, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. An additional "UN in Action" television programme on South Africa was broadcast in February 1992. United Nations films and videos on apartheid continued to be screened at information centres and/or loaned out to local television stations, non-governmental organizations, schools and others.

12. Information centres and services conducted special activities to promote the elimination of apartheid with the display of the travelling anti-apartheid exhibit; support for round tables, conferences and seminars, as well as the organization of film festivals or film screenings on apartheid or human rights issues. As South Africa's communities, political parties and leaders are engaged in negotiations for a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa, the Department of Public Information will continue to direct its efforts at reporting on those developments, in particular, through its radio programmes and a series of UN Focus articles. In addition, the Department intends to organize, in cooperation with the University of the Western Cape, a round table on the United Nations image in South Africa.

5. Division for the Advancement of Women

13. The Division prepared the report of the Secretary-General on women and children living under apartheid for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which took place at Vienna from 17 to 26 March 1993. The report was presented under the item entitled "Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women". The mandate of the report was contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/15 of 30 July 1992, entitled "Women and children under apartheid". At its session in March 1993, the Commission adopted by consensus a resolution entitled "Women and children under apartheid", and it will remain seized of the position of women and children under apartheid. The Commission's resolution also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to it at its thirty-eighth session.

B. United Nations programmes and other bodies

1. United Nations Children's Fund

14. In December 1992, UNICEF attached a small team of international professionals to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Office in South Africa. The main area of cooperation between UNHCR and UNICEF is in finding ways and means to extend urgent humanitarian relief to children and women in especially difficult circumstances, with particular emphasis on the resettlement of returnees, victims of violence and other internally displaced groups. UNICEF has continued to work with non-racial, democratic non-governmental organizations, under the aegis of the National Children's Rights Committee, in trying to understand better the priority needs of children and women with a view to facilitating a programme planning and advocacy process to ensure that children are, indeed, placed on the priority agenda for a non-racial, democratic and non-sexist South Africa. This cooperation is based on the country programme for South Africa approved by the Executive Board of UNICEF in June 1992.

15. In the field of planning, advocacy and social mobilization, UNICEF assisted in a study on the situation of children and women in South Africa. Two reports have been published as a result: the "State of South Africa's Children - An Agenda for Action" is a brief, easily accessible, human interest report intended for busy policy makers and planners who wish to do something about improving the survival, protection and development of children; a more detailed study report is "Children and Women in South Africa: A Situation Analysis".

16. The main findings of the latter study underline the significant racial as well as rural/urban disparities. For instance, the number of Black children dying before their fifth birthday (66 per 1,000 live births) is 11 times that of White children (6 per 1,000). Transkei and KwaZulu children seem to be in the worst position, with infant mortality rates ranging between 80 and 120 per 1,000 live births. Since the registration of births and deaths for Blacks is not yet mandatory, available data are based mainly on information available from health facilities. However, the most serious threats to child survival, protection and development in South Africa are all preventable. They include diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, undernutrition, different forms of child

abuse and poor conditions of women. A commitment is needed to the principle of a First Call for Children in a future South Africa.

17. To this effect, wide dissemination of the results of the study is a key component in the process of seeking consensus on the priority needs of children and women, as well as of reaching agreement on what can be done about it, hence, the launching of a national advocacy and social mobilization drive during the week of 14 to 18 June 1993 at Johannesburg; organization of a food security conference, hosted by the National Consultative Forum on Drought; the celebration of the Day of the African Child; and a two-day situation analysis dissemination conference.

18. A notable outcome of the national conference was the adoption of the Thembisa Declaration, which, among other things, called for the urgent formation of a national children's forum on a par with the multiparty, sectoral negotiating forums that have now become an acceptable norm during the present still delicate period of transition to non-racial democracy. The national children's forum would, therefore, provide a legitimate, broad-based forum that could take on the challenge of formulating a national programme of action for children that would, in turn, constitute an integral part of a national development programme for a future South Africa. The forum would also facilitate the establishment of a list of feasible programme activities, such as 90 per cent full immunization of all children between birth and 12 months within the first 100 days of an interim government of national unity, salt iodization, fortification of certain basic foods with iron and vitamins A and D, and other measures to achieve a significant improvement in child health and nutrition. A national consultative conference that would establish the national children's forum and agree on mechanisms for drawing-up a national programme of action for children was planned for August 1993.

19. The resettlement of South African returnees has posed special challenges. Most of the 13,500 returnees are scattered throughout shanty townships where the majority of the receiving communities are themselves destitute, suffering from homelessness, joblessness and hopelessness. Economic recession aggravates the situation. As yet, there are few government efforts to facilitate external donor support to this group. Violence has tended to increase community instability and destitution, while the progress in political negotiations was much slower than anticipated. The programme delivery capacity of non-governmental organizations is modest. It is difficult to undertake meaningful programme planning and implementation before sufficient progress is made towards a real transition to non-racial democracy.

20. UNICEF has been assisting with an assessment of the impact of violence on children and women, especially in Natal and the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal regions, aimed at soliciting views on what can be done to alleviate their plight. A modest amount of humanitarian assistance has been given to the victims of the violence in Natal through the Red Cross. Financial support also has been provided to the Alexander Township Crisis Committee to repair a local church building destroyed during the violence, to provide shelter for displaced families and day care facilities for pre-schoolchildren. Consultations between UNHCR, UNICEF and a number of non-governmental organizations in Alexander Township are being held in order to identify other programmes that would help alleviate the plight of returnees and of other internally displaced groups.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

21. UNCTAD activities are not as yet being undertaken within South Africa itself but concentrate on collaboration with neighbouring countries, which continues to increase in the search for subregional economic structures that could accommodate a post-apartheid South Africa. Efforts are being made to bring about greater harmony in the integration processes of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) in order to facilitate the integration of South Africa in the subregional economic cooperation arrangements. UNCTAD is ready to assist a post-apartheid South Africa in the elaboration and implementation of a socio-economic transition programme designed to address such issues as poverty alleviation and reduction; privatization; the development of local entrepreneurship; commodity policies; human resource development; and transportation.

3. United Nations Development Programme

22. UNDP, within its programme of support to national liberation movements in South Africa, has continued to provide assistance to African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) students to complete their courses that were in progress at the time the report of the Secretary-General of 6 November 1992 (A/47/559) was published. A mission from the Management Development Programme Division visited South Africa and assessed the status of the public sector. A project document for technical assistance in public service reform is under preparation, which will be implemented after clearance by the interested parties and conditions have normalized for UNDP to operate inside South Africa.

23. UNDP conducted an assessment of non-governmental organizations in South Africa, many of whom are involved in development work serving various segments of the South African population. The purpose of the study, among other things, was to review the profile of these organizations as a basis for providing assistance in accordance with the UNDP mandate of human development and capacity-building for self-reliant and self-sustaining development.

24. UNDP and the World Bank sponsored a workshop in Swaziland on Experience with Agricultural Policy: Lessons for South Africa. The workshop was held in response to requests from groups in South Africa who are in the process of developing policies and strategies on land reform in a post-apartheid South Africa. UNDP is providing secretarial support to the core group responsible for organizing a donors' conference to mobilize resources for South Africa.

25. The UNDP Senior Officer based at Lusaka has visited South Africa on several occasions and held sessions with the ANC, PAC, the Government and other interested parties and donors based in South Africa on how and in what areas UNDP should assist the new South Africa. Based on his reports and other available information, UNDP has begun to formulate a policy and strategy of technical assistance to South Africa. UNDP plans to have a physical presence in South Africa as soon as the prevailing restrictions have been removed so that programmes and projects can be implemented inside the country.

4. United Nations Environment Programme

26. During the reporting period UNEP cooperated with the ANC and the highlights included the provision of fellowships to ANC representatives attending meetings on the environment; inputs to the "Environmental Policy for a New South Africa", a position paper of the ANC; provision of environmental information and related materials, and so on. Cooperative links were maintained with the Environment Desk of the ANC and with the School of Rural Community Development. UNEP encouraged the participation of both the ANC and PAC in the activities of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment. It cooperated with a number of other institutions in South Africa dealing with natural resources and environmental issues. These included the Foundation for Research Development, the Institute of Natural Resources and the University of Natal Regional Development Advisory Committee.

27. At the subregional level, UNEP continued its close cooperation with SADC, within the framework of which it made inputs to a number of sustainable development initiatives aimed at preparing the ground for an environmentally safe southern Africa. This included UNEP assistance to States neighbouring South Africa and to the southern African subregion, regarding programmes for the preservation and conservation of transboundary natural resources (biological resources) and the management of international environmental issues. UNEP assisted SADC in the formulation and implementation of intergovernmental agreements on the environment. Through UNEP support, SADC member countries continue to participate in conventions on the regional seas, the climate, biodiversity, the ozone layer and other matters.

5. United Nations Population Fund

28. In line with the intent and purpose of the General Assembly's consensus resolution on South Africa, UNFPA has not developed operational activities in the country yet. Of particular importance to population activities will be the position and declarations of the future political administration in South Africa. In preparation for a programme of assistance, the Fund is keeping abreast of developments in the social sector, including population. UNFPA has held discussions on future cooperation with United Nations specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations that are already organizing population and development activities in the southern African subregion as a whole. UNFPA also participated as an observer in awareness-creation activities focusing on population and health issues in South Africa that have been organized by other United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations.

6. United Nations University

29. In November 1992, the Director of the UNU Institute for New Technologies (INTECH) at Maastricht, the Netherlands, visited South Africa to participate in a seminar on industrial policy in post-apartheid South Africa, which was financed as part of a larger project by the International Development Research Centre of Canada. The project was also sponsored by the Congress of South

African Trade Unions (COSATU). The policy research, which is the basis of the project, is under the leadership of academics at the University of Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape. The week-long seminar included a number of detailed sector studies. The Director of INTECH was able to contribute, inter alia, to the discussion of the technology policy aspects of the studies. The Institute held a seminar on the project in July 1993, which was attended by South African researchers, resource persons from Europe and representatives of non-governmental organizations. It was one of a series of seminars on industrialization needs in South Africa planned by the South African project organizers for the second half of 1993.

30. UNU/INTECH will analyse the technology policy implications of industrialization in the new South Africa in its programme for 1994-1995. The Director of INTECH will take direct responsibility for the research aspects. The work will be mainly carried out by South African researchers, so as to contribute to capacity-building. During the above-mentioned visit to South Africa, the Director of UNU/INTECH visited three South African universities, which have played significant roles in the struggle against apartheid: the University of Cape Town, the University of the Western Cape and the University of Fort Hare. In each case, he had discussions about the role UNU as a whole might play with regard to university development in the post-apartheid period and he will make proposals on the matter to the Rector of UNU.

7. World Food Programme

31. WFP has used transit facilities through South Africa for delivery of food and non-food aid to land-locked countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe when appropriate and cost-effective. The worst drought for decades afflicted countries in the southern Africa region during the period under review, necessitating a review of World Food Programme (WFP) food delivery arrangements, particularly as the traditional food suppliers to the region (South Africa and Zimbabwe) were themselves importing food.

32. Through the SADC/WFP Legislative Advisory Centre, set up at Harare in May 1992, and its sub-office at Johannesburg, the Logistics Advisory Unit officially established in September 1992, WFP coordinated and monitored food flows to the region amounting to some 6.6 million tons. Of that amount, some 1 million tons were WFP-supplied commodities.

33. Through the United Nations/SADC drought appeal of 26 May 1992, WFP requested donor support for non-food and logistics purposes. Thanks to the excellent donor response, WFP was also in a position to finance the positioning of regional railway staff at Johannesburg. As a result of its positive experience with WFP and regional bodies in the drought period, the South Africa Railways plans to continue, on a commercial basis, its role in coordinating the movement of all cargo in the southern corridor.

34. As mentioned in the joint FAO/WFP alert of 28 April 1993, the drought in the region is basically over except in localized areas in certain countries. As no major food imports are expected to be made from outside the region, it is likely that by 30 June 1993 a WFP logistics presence will no longer be required

in South Africa. WFP intends, however, to initiate planning for possible future involvement in South Africa following the elections set for April 1994.

8. Economic Commission for Africa

35. ECA has focused special attention on the development of strategies for meeting the daunting challenges in South Africa: glaring poverty and socio-economic imbalances and backlogs; widespread unemployment; neglect of human development; a high illiteracy rate; closure of opportunities for acquiring human and physical capital for most South Africans; highly unequal distribution of wealth and income; inadequate health care; poor housing conditions; a high rate of violence; and a vast web of market distortions and rigidities.

36. To enable ECA to appreciate fully the magnitude of the development challenges in South Africa and the socio-economic priorities and to develop relevant strategies for a profound restructuring of the economic and social sectors and for future policy re-direction, if sustained growth and genuine development are to come about and benefit the whole population, an exploratory mission was undertaken to South Africa in October 1992. Among other things, the members of the mission (a) identified institutions whose roles were critical to the development of South Africa and to the ongoing political transition process; (b) consulted with the various groups and development agencies on areas in which collaboration with ECA would be most beneficial; and (c) established ECA contact with non-governmental organizations and democratic and liberation movements. In order to focus close attention on the transition in progress in southern Africa, ECA established a special Southern Africa Desk and Task Force. While refraining from establishing links at the official level, the Desk has drawn up a comprehensive socio-economic and political transition programme.

37. ECA has established special contact with the African Institute of South Africa, the country's principal research and information centre on Africa, collecting, processing, interpreting and distributing information. In February 1993, the future cooperation between ECA and the Institute in the field of economic research and a series of proposed workshops to be organized jointly by ECA and the Institute were discussed. ECA was briefed on South Africa's socio-economic and political dynamics.

38. The first of the series of workshops was scheduled to take place at Johannesburg in August 1993. The workshop, with the topic "Towards a Development Strategy for South Africa", was attended by prominent internationalists in the development field, as well as a key group of South Africans. It debated the theoretical underpinnings of development, the African and Latin American development experience, the development crisis in South Africa and options for development in a post-apartheid South Africa.

39. Contact has also been established with the Independent Development Trust, with which ECA held regular consultations and exchanged ideas and experiences on rural development, which is crucial to the overall economic health of South Africa. The Coordinator of the Rural and Community Development Section of the Trust has visited ECA to exchange views on (a) its provision of technical advisory services in South Africa in the area of rural development (particularly

as regards design elements, monitoring and evaluation, alternative credit and extension systems, and so on); and (b) the attachment of South African students to ECA to acquire knowledge and experience on rural development in Africa. The Trust is developing with ECA a comprehensive rural development strategy aimed at reducing rural-urban dualism while simultaneously multiplying economic and entrepreneurial opportunities.

40. ECA has established useful links with the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The Bank is exchanging information with ECA on African development experiences and is particularly interested in economic reports and such policy documents as the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development; the Lagos Plan of Action; and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s. The cooperation includes the implementation of projects on human resource and business/entrepreneurial development, and on rural and agricultural development.

41. The Science and Technology Unit of the Natural Resources Division of ECA has had a series of exploratory talks with the South African Foundation for Research and Development. A meeting of the subregional Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development was held from 5 to 9 July 1993. The objective of the meeting was to develop a subregional policy on science and technology for development. Both institutions are cooperating in the following projects: (a) developing a subregional science and technology policy; and (b) production of school science equipment within the subregion.

42. Through its Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) at Lusaka, ECA has been critically involved in various activities touching on the economic and social situation in South Africa, and falling principally within the work programme of the Southern African Labour Commission. The MULPOC, acting as the secretariat of the Commission, has carried out important studies on the economic and social aspects of migratory labour in southern Africa. The Centre has been instrumental in involving the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) of South Africa and COSATU in the activities of the Commission. The Population Division of ECA prepared a project document concentrating on the substantive servicing of a workshop on foreign labour migration to South Africa from the countries of the Lusaka-based MULPOC, in particular Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The workshop would map out strategies to deal with the changing dynamics of foreign migrant labour and the underlying apartheid economic system.

43. In its effort to contribute towards the advancement of data communications information technology in Africa and to improve the flow of information for socio-economic development in Africa and the timely utilization of existing information systems, the Pan African Development Information System (PADIS) of ECA is working closely with the South African academic and research network, UNINET-ZA, and other networks, such as Worknet, which link media and non-governmental organizations in South Africa. PADIS also participates in the regional electronic conference for networking experts in Africa, which is coordinated by the South African academic and research network.

44. The planned activities of ECA in South Africa during the biennium 1994/1995 include training seminars and workshops, studies, advisory services and other activities. As South Africa moves towards a post-apartheid era, ECA is ready to

provide technical assistance for the implementation of new development strategies in South Africa that would tackle the glaring socio-economic imbalances created by apartheid and simultaneously promote growth and redistribution.

9. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

45. UNCHS (Habitat) addressed the Rotary International President's Conference organized by the South African Rotary at Johannesburg from 19 to 21 February 1993 on the problems and opportunities for community service in the sphere of housing. The role of non-governmental organizations such as Rotary International in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 formed the basis of the UNCHS (Habitat) statement.

46. UNCHS (Habitat) provided inputs to the 21st World Housing Congress organized by the Institute for Housing of Southern Africa and the South African National Association of Home Builders, together with the International Association for Housing and Science. The Congress, held at Cape Town from 10 to 14 May 1993, covered many aspects of human settlements, with a focus on housing. UNCHS (Habitat) presented key addresses drawing on the linkage between the various issues covered by the Congress and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, the human settlement components of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) to be held in 1996.

47. Following on the results of the Seminar on South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the United Nations System in Helping Address Them (22-24 May 1992), UNCHS will invite some of the Seminar's South African participants to join in more detailed discussions on cooperation between the Centre and South Africa in the field of human settlements. Their visit to UNCHS is scheduled to take place during the second half of 1993.

10. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

48. As one of its overall responsibilities, the International Narcotics Control Board of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme promotes the compliance of Governments with the provisions of international drug control treaties and monitors the functioning of the international control system in the interest of the international community. At its fifty-fourth session, in May 1993, the Board decided to send a mission to South Africa, primarily to discuss the compliance of the South African drug control system with the provisions of the 1971 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Board has noted with concern the growing illicit traffic of methaqualone from the Indian subcontinent to countries in eastern and southern Africa and wishes to discuss the matter with the South African authorities. The mission is scheduled to take place in October 1993.

II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

A. International Labour Organization

49. A special report is submitted annually by the Director-General to the International Labour Conference containing information on developments concerning apartheid in relation to labour matters and concerning action taken by ILO and its partners in furtherance of the Declaration and the Programme of Action, as well as that taken within the United Nations system and by the International Labour Office. Information is also provided to the Committee on Discrimination of the Governing Body of ILO relating, inter alia, to operational activities undertaken by the Office and to the monitoring, by a group of three independent experts appointed by the Governing Body in 1989, of measures concerning sanctions and other action taken.

50. In previous years, ILO conducted its operational activities in the form of projects based in the countries of southern Africa, outside South Africa, and the participants were South African exiles. Those projects have been wound down in the wake of the relocation to South Africa of the liberation movements and individual exiles concerned. At its seventy-ninth session, in June 1992, the International Labour Conference endorsed conclusion No. 25 of the Tripartite Conference on Southern Africa, held at Harare in May 1992, which recommended the preparation of projects of technical assistance for employers' and workers' organizations to be implemented in South Africa after the creation of an interim government. In order to give expression to these conclusions, ILO, after appropriate consultations with workers and employers, has a number of proposals drawn up for workshops scheduled to take place in 1993.

51. To determine priorities, in February 1993 an ILO planning mission went to South Africa to assess the needs for technical cooperation and assistance in the transition to democracy. The members of the mission met with a wide range of trade unionists and employer organizations as well as liberation movements. Priorities identified include the following: employment creation, human resource development, economic policy formulation, worker education, and labour law reform.

52. As a follow-up to the planning mission, the secretaries of COSATU and NACTU visited Geneva in late February and had discussions with the Director-General on the modalities of ILO technical cooperation. ILO, at the request of COSATU, assisted in organizing a workshop on labour relations in the public sector at Johannesburg on 20 and 21 April 1993 and participated in a conference on labour law in the rural sector held at Stellenbosch on 13 and 14 May 1993. ILO also participated in a conference of workers' rights held at Cape Town on 18 and 19 June 1993.

53. Both the reporting and the operational activities of ILO have been based on regular contacts and consultations with representatives of the national liberation movements and trade unions. In June 1993, representatives of COSATU, NACTU and the Federation of South African Labour Unions, as well as representatives of the ANC and PAC, and representatives of employers' organizations such as the South African Coordinating Committee on Labour Affairs, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and the Foundation for African Business and Consumer Services visited Geneva.

B. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

54. The Director-General established a special programme for South Africa on 1 May 1993. The new structure is based at headquarters in Paris and is headed by a Director, who coordinates the activities of UNESCO's various sectors and prepares a comprehensive strategy for future action by UNESCO in all its fields of competence in support of a new democratic, united, non-racial South Africa. The Director-General will send a programme specialist to join the United Nations team in South Africa.

55. UNESCO, through its regular programme, granted fellowships for university-level studies, in particular in the fields of education and educational planning, natural and physical sciences, and social sciences. It has provided technical advice and material assistance to education officers and education departments of the ANC and PAC, as well as assistance, jointly with UNDP, for the setting up of ANC and PAC education centres in the United Republic of Tanzania. Workshops were sponsored to upgrade teacher training. The scope of the programme of assistance has been expanded through cooperation with UNDP and funds-in-trust partners. UNESCO continues to serve as the United Nations executing agency for UNDP-financed projects aimed at providing education for primary and secondary school students. Some international fellowships were provided for university students and professionals. Projects are being prepared for the fifth UNDP country programme cycle. Twenty South African trainees completed a three-year course for secondary schoolteachers at the Mkwaja Teacher Training Institute in the United Republic of Tanzania in June 1993.

56. UNESCO considers it important to examine the best means to implement a comprehensive programme of international assistance that will extend the efforts being made by the Commonwealth Secretariat to implement the recommendations of its report "Beyond Apartheid: Human Resources for a New South Africa", to which UNESCO contributed.

57. UNESCO recently initiated assistance to university training and research by involving the University of the Western Cape in a twinning agreement, under UNESCO's UNITWIN programme, whereby the University of the Western Cape will be connected up to a network of other universities both in southern Africa - the University of Eduardo Mondlane, the University of Namibia and the University of Zimbabwe - and to Utrecht University in the Netherlands. Activities will centre on networking and exchanging experience and expertise, particularly for post-graduate training and research between these universities and other universities in the countries and regions concerned, around the following clusters of disciplines: health (medical-biotechnological) fields; science and mathematics; and man and environment issues.

C. International Civil Aviation Organization

58. During the reporting period, the Secretary-General of ICAO presented three progress reports to the Council of the Organization on the implementation of ICAO Assembly resolution A27-5 entitled, "Condemnation of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination of South Africa and measures to be taken in

response to the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in that regard". The main objectives of resolution A27-5 are reflected in the resolving clauses, namely, to reiterate the United Nations call to all nations and peoples of the world to exert pressure on South Africa to abandon its apartheid policies and to urge all contracting States of ICAO to ban air links and suspend or terminate bilateral air transport agreements with South Africa.

59. When considering the latest progress report in June 1993, the ICAO Council noted that in view of the complexity of the ongoing process of political change in South Africa, which, although it has often been stalled, has resulted in positive developments, it was essential for all organizations of the United Nations system to follow a concerted approach on questions relating to South Africa. That concerted approach should be forward-looking and ensure that the activities of the organizations during the delicate period of transition were fully consistent with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and responded in a timely manner to the changes under way in South Africa.

60. The latest progress report provided information on the resumption of multilateral negotiations in South Africa and referred to the statement by the United Nations Secretary-General that the United Nations was committed to facilitating the negotiating process in South Africa and would spare no efforts in bringing about peace and reconciliation. The Council of ICAO was informed of the outcome of the official mission to South Africa of members of the Special Committee against Apartheid and noted in particular the conclusion presented by the Chairman of the Committee in his mission report to the General Assembly that there was an urgent need for the organizations of the United Nations system to start planning for programmes of social and economic assistance, which were crucial for the ability of a new democratically elected government to ensure a smooth and stable transition. In accordance with resolving clause 3 of resolution A27-5, which requests the ICAO Council to keep in constant review, at each of its sessions, the developments in South Africa, the Secretary-General was requested to present a further progress report on the subject during the forthcoming 140th session of the Council, in November 1993.

D. World Health Organization

61. Over recent months, WHO has increased its level of technical support to South Africa on a case-by-case basis. There has been a significant exchange of documentation and information in various areas, including strengthening of health services, maternal and child health, control of diarrhoeal and acute respiratory infectious diseases, tropical disease research, substance abuse, drug policies, tuberculosis and so on. Steps have also been taken to develop a database in support of several of those activities. Discussions with various officials have been held concerning future collaboration of WHO with South Africa, particularly concerning the establishment of a plan of action for the coordination and management of health programmes focusing on the building of health system infrastructure, on health science and technology, health promotion and medical care, health science technology and disease prevention and control.

62. A WHO mission visited South Africa in February 1993 and covered the following four major areas: the general functioning of the national

immunization programme as a part of primary health care activities and a basis from which to pursue polio eradication; the surveillance system for vaccine-preventable diseases; diagnostic virology activities, particularly of the polio diagnostic laboratory at the National Institute for Virology; and production and control of Expanded Programme of Immunization vaccines. A follow-up visit is planned for September 1993 to carry out further analysis of the vaccine production situation. This will be extremely important in the vaccine supply strategies for the Children's Vaccine Initiative, particularly as South Africa is in a potential position to supply vaccines for much of the African continent at low prices. Further activities related to the Expanded Programme are expected to be coordinated via the subregional office at Harare.

63. To follow up the Ministerial Conference on Malaria, organized by WHO in October 1992, observers from South Africa attended the African Regional Working Group on Malaria Control at Brazzaville in March 1993. An expert from South Africa also attended a WHO technical meeting on Air Quality Guidelines at Geneva in May 1993.

64. During WHO representation at the meeting of the Community Health Association of South Africa in August 1992, several of the outreach programmes visited offered good examples of the use of various levels of health personnel to provide coordinated preventive and restorative care programmes, both for schoolchildren and in the total community setting. An eagerness to become conversant with and to use WHO methodologies and care strategies was expressed. WHO is sponsoring and will participate in the All-African Conference on Tobacco Control being organized by the South African Health Research Group, to be held in Zimbabwe in November 1993. Much interest has been expressed in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and a participant from South Africa took part as an observer in one of the Commission's committees in 1992.

65. Briefings have been provided for various health experts and two observers from South Africa, who attended the fifth meeting of the Global Network of WHO Collaborating Centres in 1992. Contacts have also been made by several institutes in South Africa concerning training in health service research and technical support, and technical support and assistance were provided to facilitate a workshop on emergency preparedness and response organized by the South African Red Cross Society in the last quarter of 1992.

E. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

66. The World Bank continues to expand its informal programme of economic and sectoral studies and capacity-building to provide some of the analytical and technical tools that South Africa will need in order to revive the economy and implement long-term economic restructuring. The Bank's initial emphasis on the macroeconomy and the urban and education sectors has been supplemented by work on agriculture and the rural economy, trade and industry, and small business promotion, with increasing focus on quantifying the investment needs in social infrastructure. The Bank's Economic Development Institute is supporting an ongoing three-year programme to help South African universities implement courses in project and economic management. With significant donor support, the Bank is providing technical help to South African universities and other institutions to carry out the country's first comprehensive poverty assessments.

67. The World Bank's programme of studies and capacity-building initiatives involves inputs from a wide range of institutional sources in South Africa, including extraparliamentary groups and non-governmental and grass-roots organizations. During 1993/94, the Bank plans to carry out a number of cross-sectoral activities essential to the political transition, including a review of the financial sector, and its potential for promoting economic growth and development. The Bank is willing to begin lending to a post-apartheid government when there is internal and external consensus for such an expansion of its role.

F. International Monetary Fund

68. South Africa continues to be a member of IMF. As with other members, periodic consultations under article IV of the Articles of Agreement are conducted with South Africa. Beyond those consultations, there are at present no IMF activities planned in South Africa. The Government of South Africa has not sought access to any of the IMF balance-of-payments financing facilities.

G. Universal Postal Union

69. In its resolution C 7/1984, the Congress of UPU confirmed the exclusion of South Africa from the Union and decided that South Africa could not take advantage of its status as a member of the United Nations to obtain readmission to UPU as long as it continued to practise the policy of apartheid. In September 1992, consultations with the Permanent Mission of South Africa at Geneva were held on the country's status in UPU. Following those consultations, the Managing Director of the South African Postal Administration invited a UPU technical committee to South Africa. In November 1992, the Director-General of the UPU International Bureau informed the Secretary-General about developments and the Bureau's intention to review the issue of South Africa at the session of its Executive Council on 14 May 1993. The Council took note of the related documentation and decided to return to the question of South Africa at its session in February 1994.

H. International Telecommunication Union

70. ITU has no activity inside South Africa at present. However, the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau held a preliminary discussion with the representative of the ANC in March 1993 and is awaiting an official request to explore the possibility of organizing a seminar on a democratic telecommunications policy for a non-racial South Africa and for future cooperation with the ANC.

I. World Meteorological Organization

71. The position of WMO on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa was laid down by its seventh Congress, in 1975. By its resolution 38 (Cg-VII), the Congress decided that the Government of the Republic of South Africa shall be immediately suspended from exercising its rights and enjoying

privileges as a member of WMO until it renounces its policy of racial discrimination. While WMO supports the present commendable efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as mentioned in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 47/116 A, it is not in a position to take any measures, within the purview of its Convention, to facilitate the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the transition of South Africa to a non-racial and democratic society as envisaged by paragraph 20 of the resolution.

J. International Maritime Organization

72. IMO has no ongoing or planned activities with regard to South Africa. IMO Assembly resolution A.310 (VIII) of 23 November 1973, which does not allow any participation of the representatives of South Africa in conferences or meetings of the Organization, has not been revoked or amended. Any further resolution adopted by the General Assembly on that matter will be reported to the IMO Council and the Assembly for their consideration and appropriate action.

K. World Intellectual Property Organization

73. In the framework of its development cooperation programme for Africa and pursuant to General Assembly resolutions, including, inter alia, resolution 47/107 of 16 December 1992, WIPO offered training fellowships in August 1992 to two persons from South Africa, one under the auspices of the ANC and the other under the auspices of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

L. International Fund for Agricultural Development

74. South Africa is not a member of IFAD and the Fund can therefore not provide financing to South Africa at present, owing to the nature and provision of the rules and procedures of IFAD, which limit assistance to member States of the Fund. However, IFAD experience gained so far in operating in southern Africa has given it an insight into future operations in South Africa. Action on the following fronts would be relevant, given the mandate of the Fund and the needs of the poorer groups in South Africa: (a) strengthening access of women to agricultural services and support for diversification of income-generating activities. The importance of these issues reflects the significant incidence of labour out-migration in the organization of rural production systems in the homelands; (b) the development of farmer-based service organizations, for example, in input and output handling, as well as for promotion of rural savings and credits given the African farmers. This is likely to be a priority item, which might draw upon experience in the commercial farming community; (c) establishment of small farmer/herder land rights in a context of uncertainty arising from the interaction between traditional and other systems of land rights; and (d) promotion of a focus on the poorer rural households.

M. International Atomic Energy Agency

75. South Africa became a member of IAEA in 1957. After several years of demands by the IAEA General Conference that South Africa submit all its nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards, South Africa acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 10 July 1991. On 16 September 1991, the Government of South Africa signed the required safeguards agreement, which entered into force upon signature. Pursuant to that agreement, IAEA immediately started to verify the completeness and correctness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material. In March 1993, South Africa stated that it had produced a number of nuclear weapons before the safeguards agreement with IAEA had entered into force and that the nuclear material derived from them had been fully included in South Africa's initial report of 1991. IAEA is undertaking additional activities with the purpose of ascertaining whether the nuclear weapon programme has been terminated and verifying that all the nuclear material used in the programme has been accounted for and is under IAEA safeguards.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/48/22).

b/ A/AC.115/L.694.

c/ See also A/AC.115/L.695.